



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended June 22, 1901, Vera Cruz, Mexico.

Tuberculosis, 12; tetanus, 2; malarial fever, 2; pernicious fever, 2; dysentery, 2; pneumonia, 1; enteritis, 2; bronchitis, 1; from all causes, 33.

Report from Progreso—Yellow fever at Merida.

PROGRESO, MEXICO, June 29, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the two weeks ended June 29:

From all causes there have been 12 deaths in this port, but none were from any contagious disease.

One death occurred in Merida on June 14, and another on June 19 from yellow fever. I went to Merida to investigate the fever situation there and found 3 cases on the 27th. There is no way of ascertaining the exact number of cases in the town, as many of the cases are treated by domestic remedies, and no physician is called in.

There is little chance of an epidemic, as the population is practically immune, and there are not enough nonimmunes to keep up the infection.

I consider Progreso practically safe so far as the shipping is concerned—first, on account of the distance that the vessels lie off shore; secondly, on account of the immunity enjoyed by the residents of this port. The prevalent winds are from the sea, so that puts all the vessels that come to the wharf to windward of the town.

There is no passenger traffic between here and the Gulf ports of the United States, and the passengers for Havana and New York are generally immunes.

Respectfully,

S. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields—Fruit port.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, June 27, 1901.

SIR: I have to make the following report of the conditions and transactions at this port during the week ended June 26, 1901:

Population, according to census of 1894, 3,000; present officially estimated population, 4,000. Number of cases and deaths from yellow fever during the week, none. Number of cases and deaths from smallpox during the week, 1 case, no death. Number of cases and deaths from typhus fever during the week, none. Number of cases and deaths from cholera during the week, none. Number of cases and deaths from plague during the week, none. Number of deaths from other causes during the week, 1. Prevailing diseases, malarial fever, dysentery, and smallpox.

General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week has been generally good. The 1 case of smallpox was reported to the local authorities by the Nicaraguan port physician June 25, 1901. The 1 death reported occurred in the hospital, and was due to dysentery, on June 26, 1901.

Bills of health were issued to the following vessels: June 22, steam-

ship *Condor*; crew, 17; passengers from this port, 22; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, 37. June 25, steamship *Mancuria*; crew, 30; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none. June 26, steamship *Utstein*; crew, 16; passengers from this port, none; passengers in transit, none; pieces of baggage disinfected, none.

Respectfully,

WM. H. CARSON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Quarantine report for the week ended June 1, 1901.

MANILA, P. I., June 3, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to submit report of quarantine transactions of outgoing boats for the week ended June 1, 1901.

Number of vessels inspected.....	77
Number of pieces of baggage disinfected.....	668
Number of crew inspected.....	1,577
Number of passengers inspected.....	1,434

FERRIES.

Number of ferryboats inspected.....	68
Number of crew inspected.....	741
Number of passengers inspected.....	9,542

VACCINATIONS (BOATS ARRIVING).

Number of vaccinations, crew	142
Number of vaccinations, passengers	532

Respectfully,

J. C. PERRY,
Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.,
Chief Quarantine Officer, Philippine Islands.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

TURKEY.

Two cases of plague at Constantinople.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, D. C., July 5, 1901.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the Department has received the following telegram, dated the 3d instant, from the consul-general of the United States at Constantinople: "Two cases plague."

Respectfully,

DAVID J. HILL,
Acting Secretary.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.